

REAL.  
Vegetable Pills, or  
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the signature, H.  
pill & directions and

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man, and not the re-  
sponse of his country, and the  
use of a spurious article  
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New-Hampshire of the  
best on the strength  
attempt to sell as the

cure for Dyspepsis—  
Liver, sickness at  
the heart, headache, dia-  
phoresis of the limbs,  
piles.

Mach Plaster,  
very beneficial, when  
suffering from pain, or  
particularly serviceable in  
aches and pain in the  
four plasters.  
of the above Pills  
of the subscriber,  
agent for the pro-  
ASA BARTON,  
copy 1822

BENT IN  
MANUFACTURES.

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per dozen, \$4.50

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field—Mr. Noah  
a Starr, Jr. Esq.—  
Livermore—Mr.

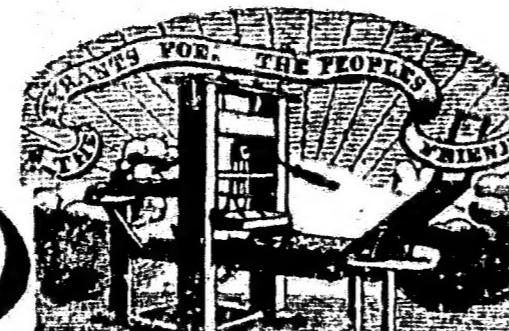
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olden Time.—The following anecdote, illustrating the simplicity of judicial proceedings in our sister State of Connecticut, is extracted from the Journal of Mrs. Knight, a resident of Boston in 1701.

A negro slave, belonging to a man in



# OXFORD OBSERVER

Vol. IV.

NORWAY, (Maine,) THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1828.

No. 198.

## MISCELLANY.

### CAPTURE OF CONSTANTINOPLE BY THE TURKS.

One of the most interesting and affecting chapters in Gibbon's Decline of the Roman Empire, is that in which the historian narrates the particulars of the siege and capture of the capital of the eastern empire of the Turks, under command of Mahomet the Second, in the ever memorable year 1453. The whole of the chapter is too long for insertion in our columns; but the following extracts will be read with interest, at the present period, when Constantinople is menaced by the great powers of Europe.

"After a siege of forty days," says the historian, "the fate of Constantinople could no longer be averted. The diminutive garrison was exhausted by a double attack; the fortifications, which had stood for ages against hostile violence, were dismantled on all sides by the Ottoman cannon; many breaches were opened; and near the gate of St. Romanus, four towers had been levelled with the ground.

"Several days were employed by the Sultan in the preparations for the assault; and a respite was granted by his favorite science of astrology, which had fixed on the 29th of May, as the fortunate and fatal hour. On the evening of the 27th, he issued his final orders; assembled in his presence the military chiefs; and disposed his heralds through the camp to proclaim the duty, and the motives of the perilous enterprise. In this holy warfare, the Moslems were exhorted to purify their minds with prayer, their bodies with seven ablutions, and to abstain from food till the close of the ensuing day. A crowd of diverses visited the tents, to instill the desire of martyrdom, and the assurance of spending an immortal youth, amidst the rivers and gardens of paradise, and in the embraces of black-eyed virgins. Yet Mahomet principally trusted to the efficacy of temporal and visible rewards. A double pay was promised to the victorious troops. 'The city and the buildings,' said Mahomet, 'are mine; but I resign to your valour the captives and the spoil, the treasures of gold and beauty; be rich and be happy. Many are the provinces of my empire: the intrepid soldier who first ascends the walls of Constantinople, shall be rewarded with the fairest and most wealthy; and my gratitude shall accumulate his honors and fortunes above the measures of his own hopes.' Such various and potent motives diffused among the Turks a general ardor, regardless of life, and impatient for action: the camp re-echoed with the Moslem shout of 'God is God, there is but one God, and Mahomet is the apostle of God'; and the sea and the land, from Galata to the seven towers, were illuminated by the blaze of their nocturnal fires.

"In the confusion of darkness, an assailant may sometimes succeed; but in this great and general attack, the military judgment and astrological knowledge of Mahomet advised him to expect the morning, the memorable twenty ninth of May, in the four teen hundred and fifty-third year of the Christian era. The preceding night had been strenuously employed: the troops, the cannon, and the lances were advanced to the ditch, which in many parts presented a smooth and level passage to the breach; and his tour-scorse galley almost touched with the prows and their scaling ladders, the less defensible wall of the harbor. At day-break, without the customary signal of the morning gun, the Turks assaulted the city by sea and by land; and the similitude of twined or twisted thread has been applied to the closeness and continuity of their line of attack. The foremost ranks consisted of the refuse of the host, a voluntary crowd, who fought without order or command; and age or childhood, of peasants and vagrants, and of all who had joined the camp, in the blind hope of plunder and martyrdom.

"The common impulse drove them onwards to the wall: the most audacious to climb were instantly precipitated; and not a dart, not a bullet of the Christians was idly wasted on the accumulated throng. But their strength and ammunition were exhausted in this laborious defence; the ditch was filled with dead bodies; they supported the footsteps of their companions; and of this devoted vanguard the death was more serviceable than the life. Under their respective bashaws and sanjaks, the troops of Anatolia and Romania were successfully led to the charge; their progress was various and doubtful; but after a conflict of two hours, the Greeks still maintained and improved

their advantage; and the voice of the emperor was heard, encouraging his soldiers to achieve, by a last effort, the deliverance of their country. In that fatal moment the Janizaries arose, fresh, vigorous and invincible. The sultan himself on horseback, with an iron mace in his hand surrounded by ten thousand of his own domestic troops, whom he reserved for the decisive occasion; and the tide of battle was directed and impelled by his voice and eye. His numerous ministers of justice were posted behind the line, to urge, to restrain and to punish; and if danger was in front, shame and inevitable death were in the rear of the fugitives. The cries of fear and of pain were drowned in the martial music of drums, trumpets, and attabals; and experience has proved, that the mechanical operation of sounds, by quickening the circulation of the blood and spirits, will act on the human machine more forcibly than the eloquence of reason and honor.

"From the lines, the galleys, and the bridge, the Ottoman artillery thundered on all sides; and the camp and the city, the Greeks, and the Turks, were involved in a cloud of smoke, which could only be dispelled by the final deliverance or destruction of the Roman empire.

"The defense began to slacken when the attack was pressed with redoubled vigor. The number of the Ottomans was fifty, perhaps an hundred, times superior to that of the Christians; the double walls were reduced by the Cannon to an heap of ruins; in a circuit of several miles, some places must be found more easy of access, or more feebly guarded; and if the besiegers could penetrate in a single point, the whole city was irrecoverably lost. The first who deserved the Sultan's reward was Hassan, the Janissary, of gigantic stature and strength. With his scimitar in one hand, and his buckler in the other, he ascended the outward fortification; of the thirty Janissaries who were emulous of his valor, eighteen perished in the bold adventure. Hassan and his twelve companions had reached the summit, the giant was precipitated from the rampart; he rose on one knee, and was again oppressed by a shower of darts and stones. But his success had proved that the achievement was possible; the walls and towers were instantly covered with a swarm of Turks; and the Greeks, now driven from the vantage ground, were overwhelmed by increasing multitudes. Amidst these multitudes, the emperor who accomplished all the duties of a general and a soldier, was long seen, and finally lost.

The nobles, who sought around his person, sustained to their last breath the honorable names of Autolycus and Cantzone: his mournful exclamation was heard, 'Cannot there be found a Christian to cut off my head?' and his last fear was that of falling alive into the hands of the infidels. The prudent despair of Constantine cast away the purple; amidst the tumult he fell by an unknown hand, and his body was buried under a mountain of slain. After his death, resistance and order were no more; the Greeks fled towards the city; and many were pressed and stoned in the narrow pass of the gate of St. Romanus. The victorious Turks rushed through the breaches of the inner wall; and as they advanced into the streets they were soon joined by their brethren, who had forced the gate Phœnix on the side of the harbor. In the first heat of their pursuit, about two thousand Christians were put to the sword; but avrage soon prevailed over cruelty; and the victor's acknowledged, that they should immediately have given quarter, if the valor of the emperor and his chosen bands had not prepared them for a similar opposition in every part of the capital—it was thus, after a siege of fifty-three days, that Constantinople, which had defied the power of Chosroes, the Chagan, and the Caliph, was irretrievably subdued by the arms of Mahomet the Second. Her empire only had been subverted by the Latins; her religion was trampled in the dust; by the Moslem conquerors."

OLDEN TIME.—The following anecdote, illustrating the simplicity of judicial proceedings in our sister State of Connecticut, is extracted from the Journal of Mrs. Knight, a resident of Boston in 1701.

A negro slave, belonging to a man in the town, (New London,) stole a hog-head from his master, and gave or sold it to an Indian native of the place. The Indian sold it in the neighborhood, and so the theft was found out. Thereupon, the heathen was seized and carried to the Justice's house to be examined. But his worship was gone into the field, with a brother in office, to gather in his pompons—whither the malefactor was

hurried and complaint made, and satisfaction in the name of justice demanded. Their worships can't proceed without a bench: whereupon they order one to be immediately erected, which, for want of fitter materials, they made of pompons—which being finished, down sets their worships, and the malefactor called, and by the senior Justice interrogated after the following manner: "You Indian, why did you steal from this man? you shouldn't do so: it's a grandy wicked thing to steal." "Hol! hol!" cries Justice Junior, "Brother, you speak negroe to him. He ask him. You, sirrah, why did you steal this man's hoghead?" Hogshead? (replies the Indian) me no stomany (understand:) No! says his worship: and pulling off his hat, patted his own head with his hand, said, "Tatapa—You, Tatapa, you: all one this. Hogshead? all one this." Hah, says Netop, now me stomany that. Whereupon the company tell into a great fit of laughter even to Roseing. Silence is commanded, but to no effect: for they continued perfectly shouting.—Nay, says his worship, in an angry tone, if it be so, take mee off the Bench.

A good one.—In the present day, when old bachelors have become so serious an evil as to need legislative interference, we think that the following expedient, adopted by a lady in Connecticut, of rather a desperate age, will afford an excellent hint to some of our statesmen, towards an effectual remedy. The circumstances are these:—A young lady became extravagantly fond of a young lawyer in the neighborhood, who treated her partially with great levity. Finding her suit rather hopeless, and being fully determined to enter the state of matrimony at some rate or other, she adopted the following plan.—All at once she was taken ill, and her malady seemed to threaten death; at this crisis she sent for the young lawyer to draw her will, and to his utter astonishment, she disposed of an enormous estate, in legacies, and endowing public institutions. She shortly after, however, recovered, to enjoy her own wealth, and the young lawyer began to feel something like love for her; his addresses became constant, and his attentions marked; in fact, in a short time they were married—but alas! he had to take the will for the deed!

HARD KNOCKS.—Two Scotch clergymen, who were not so long-headed as they themselves imagined, met one day at the turning of a street, and ran their heads together unawares. The shock was rather stunning to one of them—He pulled off his hat, and laying his hand on his forehead, said, "Sic a blow! my head's a' ringing again." "Nae wonder," said his companion, "your head was aye boss (empty) that makes it ring: my head dinna ring a bit." "How could it ring," said the other, "seeing it is cracked? Cracket vessels never ring." Each described the other to the other.

ARNOPUS PSALM SINGING.—Many years ago, in "old Continental times," an obscure parish, in a corner of the town of W., in Connecticut, set about the erection of a house of public worship. As not unfrequently occurs on such occasions, a disagreement took place about the location of the house; which, after the frame was raised, grew to such a height, that the work was stopped; and the uncovered frame stood for years exposed to the elements until it literally tumbled down. An attempt was then made to rebuild the house—a new frame was provided for the purpose—and the "society" gathered together for the raising. Among those present, was the late Dr. Lemuel Hopkins, of witty memory, (then a boy) together with his father, the clergyman of the adjoining parish. As was customary in those times, it was proposed to have prayers and singing before the "raising" commenced—but there was no Psalm Book there. Young Hopkins, however, suggested that he could remember a Psalm, and was accordingly requested to give it out, in the old way, by "lining it." He therefore began—

"Except the Lord doth build the house,  
The builders work in vain.

These being duly sung to the good old tune of Mear—he continued,

"Except the Lord doth finish it,  
Twill tumble down again."

N. Y. Statesman.

To over-greedy News-mongers.

"A Bit of LOCAL"—In a town not far from Bolton, the editor of a periodical paper, animated by a due regard for his own interests, and particularly anxious to deprive his rival competitor

of all the local intelligence which the place afforded, returning home late one evening, or rather early in the morning, was delighted by discovering the lifeless body of a man suspended from a lamp post! Such an occurrence, he considered, would form an important part of his weekly treat, but how to keep the discovery a secret from his contemporary was a matter that puzzled the head-piece of this dabbler in local.

At length he hit upon the expedient of cutting down the body and carrying it to his own quarters, where it remained, until the important announcement was made to the public, through the exclusive medium of his own journal.

So far, so good—our editor's purpose was completely answered.

The paragraph naturally excited the attention of the authorities, and a reference was made to the man of news, for a little further information on the subject.

Confounded, however, by the interference of the men in office, and alarmed by a conviction of his imprudence, his replies became equivocal and extremely suspicious; and at length, with extreme reluctance, he made a confession of the whole proceeding, and introduced the official gentleman to the body of the unfortunate suicide, which was concealed in an out house.

He was immediately placed in durance vile to ruminate on his foolish appetite for local, until further inquiry was made on the subject.

An inquest was held on the body by the coroner.

The remainder of the record of the court.

George Collee, a corporal of Captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states:

That on the morning of the 19th September, as he recollects, the prisoner was actively employed in getting the provisions rolled on between the issuing house and encampment;

on the night of the 17th or 18th of the same month, the prisoner came to his tent, and asked permission to go into a small house and write a letter to his family, stating that he had declined going home; that he saw the letter, which was expressive of his intention of staying in service until he could get an honorable discharge;

on the morning of the 20th, thinks that the prisoner paraded on the right of the mutinous party of Capt. Strother's company, at the beat of reveille, and is not positive whether he marched off in that way or not, but believes he did; and he dismembers the prisoner's reporting any of the party who were acting mutinously.

George Collee, a corporal of Captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states:

That the prisoner issued the provisions on the 19th of September, to the mutinous party; and further believes the prisoner fired his gun on the morning of the 20th, when marching off from Fort Jackson.

Green B. Newsom, a private of Capt. Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states:

That he believes the prisoner was not of the party who brought in the beef,

and was at the head of the mutinous party of Captain Strother's company, when they marched off on the morning of the 20th September, 1814.

George Gumbrel, a corporal of Capt. Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states:

That the prisoner was not of the party who shot the bees at the bullock pen.

Captain Strother, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states:

That the prisoner marched off with the mutinous part of his company on the morning of the 20th, and further believes the prisoner never reported any men to him who were speaking of going home from Fort Jackson.

David Morrow, a Sergeant of Capt. Strother's Company, W. T.

CHARGE 1st—Mutiny.

Specification. In this: that between the 20th and 30th September, 1814, he carried about a paper to get assigners to go home on the 20th of the same; also, on the morning of the 19th September, 1814, he forced the guard at the issuing house, and broke the door, and rolled out several barrels of flour to the bullock pen, shot down several bees, brought them to the camp, there issued the beef and flour among the mutinous party, cooked it, and, on the morning of the 20th September, 1814, at the end of reveille-beat marched at the head of the mutinous party of Capt. Strother's company, yelling and firing his gun.

CHARGE 2d—Exciting to Mutiny.

Specification. In this: persuading soldiers to go home on the 20th September, 1814, and not reporting those who were speaking words tending to lead men to the act of mutiny, as required by a regimental order of the 23d August, 1814.

To which charges and specifications, the prisoner plead not guilty.

Stephen Ray, a sergeant of Captain Mehane's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states:

That he was on fatigue on the night of the 19th September: some of the party expressed their dissatisfaction at not having an opportunity of cooking provosts to go home, as well as those in camp; when the prisoner said, that any person who intended going home the next morning, was a fool for being there at work; accordingly, a great many of the party left their duty, and repaired to the camp to cook; and that the prisoner did march off on the morning of the 20th, with the mutinous party, yelling and firing their guns.

Philip Bryant, a private of Captain Strother's company, witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states:

And states, in his defense, that the reason of his leaving the service, was in consequence of the advice which he received from his Captain, corroborated by the opinion of General Johnston, Colonel Chatam



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, very respectfully,  
ILLIE BLOUNT.  
*The Secretary of War to Gov. Blount*  
WAR DEPARTMENT, Jan. 3, 1814.  
Sir: Your Excellency's letter, of the  
10th ultimo, has been received.

It is thought most advisable, under  
all circumstances, that the construction  
given to their engagements, by the or-  
ganized volunteers of 1812, be admitted.  
In no other case, however, have volun-  
teers of the same description refused to  
make good three hundred and sixty-five  
days' actual service.

The militia may be considered as  
having been called out under the law of  
1795, which limits the service to three  
months. The President is the more  
disposed to make this decision, as the  
State law provides that a period of  
three months shall be deemed a tour of  
duty, and as the spirit and patriotism of  
Tennessee leaves no doubt but that a  
succession of corps, competent to the  
objects of Government, will be regularly  
provided.

You Excellency has been informed  
that Mr. McGhee, the contractor, was  
supplied with funds to meet the requisitions  
for provisions, and his receipt for  
money, which you furnish for his ac-  
commodation, is herewith returned. It  
was distinctly stated by him, that your  
Excellency would be paid out of the  
advance which he received while at  
this place.

J. ARMSTRONG.

*Gov. Blount, of Tennessee.*

[This answer of the Secretary of War

to Governor Blount, expressly declares

that the tours of duty of Militiamen

are to be three months only, and that the

President so considers it. It was the

law of Tennessee.]

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

Some gentleman has sent us a catalogue

of the officers and students, of this college,

by which we learn that there are now 92

Medical Students; 20 Seniors; 30 Juniors;

24 Sophomores, and 22 Freshmen; making

in the whole, 189, belonging to this institu-

tion. The price of board, which has hereto-

fore been an objection to attending this col-

lege is now removed, as all who wish may

board in Commons, thereby reducing the ex-

penditure to about one dollar and twenty cents per

week.

The citizens of the town of Paris,  
friendly to the National Administration are  
requested to meet at the Inn of Amos Fuller,  
in Paris, on Saturday the nineteenth instant,  
to choose Delegates to attend the District  
Convention to be held at Norway.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of a large number of

the Joiners and Carpenters of the Towns

of Fryeburg, Lovell, Sweden, Water-

ford, Bridgton and Albany, assembled

for the purpose of forming a Mechani-

cal Society, and adopting some regular

and uniform system in regard to prices

and carrying on the aforesaid business,

held at Lowell, on Saturday the 8th

of March A. D. 1828.

1st, Chose Daniel Billings, Chairman.

2nd, Philip C. Johnson, Clerk.

3rd, Voted to choose a Committee of five

persons for the purpose of taking

the above subject into considera-

tion, and to recommend some meas-

ures to be pursued in the course of

this meeting.

4th, Chose Moses Knight, Benjamin

Clark, John How, Jr. Daniel Bil-

lings and George Rogers, for the

above Committee.

5th, Voted to adjourn until half-past 2

o'clock, P. M., to meet at this

place.

Met according to adjournment.

On

circumstances, be most likely to be at-  
tended with good consequences for you  
to return to the frontier of Tennessee,  
and, with your patriotic force, defend  
our frontier, where provision can be  
readily afforded on better terms to Gov-  
ernment bringing with you your baggage  
and supplies; and there, on the frontier,  
await the order of Government, or until  
I can be authorized to reinforce you, or  
to call a new force? At this time, I re-  
ally do not feel authorized to order a  
draft, or I would, with the greatest of  
all pleasures I could feel, do it. Were  
I to attempt it in an unauthorized way,  
it would injure, as I think, the public  
service, which I would rather die than  
do. I could not positively assure the  
men that they would be paid.

I send you a copy of the President's  
Message, and am gratified to see the  
handsome terms he uses in speaking of  
your and General Coffee's battles. He  
seems to mean something about Pensacola,  
and, to effect his object best, a  
new force should certainly be organized.  
Many who are now, and have been, on  
the campaign, would go again on that  
business, if they are pleased with the  
President's decision respecting their  
term of service, under the late orders.

I shall, from what I have said about the  
propriety of your return to the Tennessee  
frontier, feel bound to send a copy  
of this to the War Department, for the  
information of Government, and by way  
of apology for offering such an opinion  
to an officer in the service of the Uni-  
ted States.

I am, with the highest respect and most  
sincere regard, your friend,  
WILLIE BLOUNT.

Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson, United States'  
service, Creek Nation.

*The Secretary of War to Gov. Blount*  
WAR DEPARTMENT, Jan. 3, 1814.

Sir: Your Excellency's letter, of the  
10th ultimo, has been received.

It is thought most advisable, under  
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J. ARMSTRONG.

*Gov. Blount, of Tennessee.*

[This answer of the Secretary of War

to Governor Blount, expressly declares

that the tours of duty of Militiamen

are to be three months only, and that the

President so considers it. It was the

law of Tennessee.]

The Committee to whom was re-  
ferred the subject above, now un-  
der consideration, attend, and beg  
leave to report, That we recom-  
mend that a meeting be appointed  
to be held at Maj. Wm. Morse's,  
in Waterford, on Tuesday the 13th  
of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M.,  
and that a general invitation be ex-  
tended to all Joiners and Carpen-  
ters throughout the County and vi-  
cinity, to attend at the above time  
and place, for the purpose of forming  
a Mechanical Society and adopt-  
ing such rules and by-laws as they  
may deem expedient, for the regu-  
lation and management of any  
business pertaining to said society,  
and also that there be a Committee  
of three persons chosen for the  
purpose of making a draft of a  
Constitution and code of by-laws and  
rules, to be presented at the next  
meeting, for the consideration of  
all who may attend.

6th, Voted to accept of the foregoing  
report.

7th, Chose Philip C. Johnson, Daniel  
Billings and Moses Knight, Com-  
mittee, as above.

8th, Voted the proceedings of this meeting  
be signed by the Chairman and  
Clerk—and published in the *Oxford Observer*, three weeks, at least,  
previous to the next meeting.

DANIEL BILLINGS, Chairman.  
PHILIP C. JOHNSON, Clerk.

#### CONGRESSIONAL.

MONDAY, March 31.—In the Senate,  
the bill for the encouragement of Vac-  
cination was, after some discussion, re-  
jected. The bill for regulating the  
commercial intercourse of the United  
States with the Islands of Martinique  
and Guadaloupe, was discussed with  
some animation, and unanimously ordered  
to a third reading.

In the House, after a short preliminary  
discussion on the bill to authorize the  
sale of lands by the United States, which  
was passed, the House resolved itself  
into Committee of the whole, on the  
state of the Union, on the Tariff; when  
Mr. Sprague moved to amend the sec-  
ond section of the Bill, by striking out  
so much as imposes a duty on molasses  
and hemp. In support of his motion he  
spoke at some length, but before he had  
concluded, the Committee rose and re-  
ported progress. Mr. Tucker, of South  
Carolina, moved the consideration of  
the resolution relative to the adjourn-  
ment of Congress, which he offered  
some days since, and the question of  
consideration being taken by Ayes and  
Noes, was rejected, the Ayes being 73,  
Noses 93.

TUESDAY, April 1.—In the Senate, the bill  
for opening a military road from Mata-  
wankeag to Mars Hill, in Maine, was read  
a third time and passed; also the bill to  
regulate the commercial intercourse be-  
tween the U. S. and the Islands of  
Guadaloupe and Martinique. A bill to  
authorize the collection of customs at  
Louisville, after some debate, was or-  
dered to be engrossed for a third read-  
ing.

In the House, Mr. Everett from the  
Committee of Foreign Relations, re-  
quested a bill for the relief of the heirs of  
Caron de Beaumarchais, which was  
twice read and committed. Mr. Cam-  
bridge from the Committee on Com-  
merce, reported on the petition of An-  
drew Bulkley and others, praying that  
incorporated companies may be allowed  
to take out papers for steamboats and  
vessels in the name of their agents, that  
the act of 3d of March, 1825, authorizes  
"the register or enrolment and li-  
cense to be issued in the name of the  
President or Secretary of any incor-  
porated company owning a steamboat or  
vessel," and that it is expedient to ex-  
tend the privileges of such companies  
beyond the provisions of that act."

The House concurred in the report. In  
committee of the whole, the Tariff bill  
was again taken up; Mr. Sprague con-  
cluded the speech against it, which he  
began on the preceding day. He was  
followed by Mr. Buchanan in favor of  
the bill, but before he had concluded  
his speech the committee rose. The  
House then took up the bill in favor of  
the widow of General Brown, which,  
after considerable debate, was ordered  
to be engrossed by a vote of 88 to 77.

WEDNESDAY, April 2.—In the Senate,  
many bills were passed. The bill to  
graduate the price of the public lands,  
&c. was considered. Mr. Barton off-  
ered an amendment to the bill, striking  
out the whole after the enacting clause,  
and inserting provisions following: That  
the price of the public lands be redu-  
ced to 75 cents per acre, and that dona-  
tions of quarter sections be made, on  
certain conditions, to actual settlers and  
cultivators. The bill for the relief of  
Jacob Clements was discussed at great  
length and rejected.

In the House, the bill for the relief of  
Mrs. Brown was passed by a vote of 97  
to 73. The House then, in Committee  
of the Whole on the State of the Union,  
resumed the discussion of the Tariff.  
Mr. Buchanan concluded his remarks,  
and was followed by Mr. Bryan, Mr.  
Carson, Mr. Stanberry and Mr. Ingalls.  
Mr. Wright, then introduced an amend-  
ment to the amendment of Mr. Sprague,  
which after striking out certain items,  
introduced the duties on wool and wool-  
ens, nearly according with the second  
amendment offered by Mr. Mallory. On

motion of Mr. Reed the Committee then  
rose and report progress. The amend-  
ment of Mr. Wright was ordered to be  
printed.

#### ADMINISTRATION CONVENTION.

The friends of the National  
Administration in the several towns in  
OXFORD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, are  
requested to send delegates to meet  
in Convention, at the Universalist  
Meeting-House in Norway on Wednesday  
the thirtieth day of April next, at  
ten of the clock in the forenoon, for the  
purpose of nominating a suitable person  
to be supported as an Elector of  
President and Vice-President at the  
ensuing election. Each incorporated  
town in the district is requested to  
send two, and each plantation one  
delegate.

March 22, 1828.

Editors of papers, friendly to the Ad-  
ministration, who circulate their papers  
in this District, are requested to copy the  
above notice.

#### ADMINISTRATION MEETING.

A Meeting of the Citizens of the  
Kennebec Congressional District, open-  
ly and decidedly friendly to the Na-  
tional Administration and supporters of the  
election of John Quincy Adams, to the  
President of the U. S. will be held on

at the Court House in Augusta, on Wednesday  
the Seventh day of May next, at  
eleven o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of  
designating a candidate to be supported  
as an Elector from this District, and of  
adopting such measures as may be deemed  
proper to promote the reelection of  
John Q. Adams. In the present crisis  
of affairs, it is hoped and expected that  
a full meeting of the citizens will be  
had, and that this District will be united  
in the support of the distinguished  
statesman who is the present chief Magis-  
trate of the Union. March 11.

BRITISH ANTICEPTIC  
DENTIFRICE.

For cleansing, whitening, and preserving the  
Teeth and Gums.

THE BRITISH ANTICEPTIC DENTIFRICE,  
which the present proprietor wishes  
most particularly to recommend to the attention  
of the public, is perfectly exempt from  
all those acids which in general form the basis  
of tooth powders in common use, and which,  
although they may whiten the teeth for a  
short time, must inevitably destroy the Enamel  
by their deleterious action on this beautiful  
covering of the teeth. The consequence  
is that the Enamel, which is the shield pro-  
vided by nature to protect the spongy and  
repous internal structure, becomes more dis-  
colored than ever, and exposes the inner portion  
of the tooth to caries and rapid and  
certain decay. The dark colored and offend-  
ing incrustations known by the popular term  
of Tatar, which in consequence of neglecting  
the cleanliness of the mouth, frequently  
surround the base of the teeth, and by gradual  
accumulation injure and irritate the gums,  
and often increase to such a degree as to los-  
e the teeth from their sockets, and even dis-  
place them, are merely the effects of the sa-  
liva and other juices of the mouth, remaining  
between the margin of the gums and teeth,  
and depositing upon them by a sort of  
crystallization, particles of earthy salt, and  
are not the residuum of aliments, as is generally  
supposed. This Tatar, as it is called,  
should be carefully removed by a Dentist,  
and its future accumulation, prevented by the use  
of this acid dentifrice.

It is perfectly safe, and will not injure  
the teeth, nor damage the gums, nor  
cause any inflammation.

JOSEPH SNELLING,  
B. D. EMERSON,  
ANDREW C. DAIVISON,  
LUTHER PARKER.

Messrs. Lincoln & Edmonds.  
Boudoin School, Boston, March 29, 1825.

Gentlemen,

We have carefully examined the American  
Arithmetick, and have no hesitation in saying  
we think it a better system for the com-  
mon schools of our country, than any other  
with which we are acquainted.

JOSEPH SNELLING,  
J. H. BELCHER,  
BARNABAS WHITNEY,  
SAMUEL T. ADAMS.

Messrs. Lincoln &amp

## POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

### ENVY.

Env, thou bane of social life!  
And source of every deadly strife;  
No virtue thou canst ever know—  
To all that's good thou art a foe.  
  
And yet, by some, it is carens'd,  
And nourish'd deep within their breast,  
'Till they no more it can conceal,  
But let it rage like pointed steel.  
  
When we read the historic page,  
The acts of men in every age,  
We find that Env play'd her part,  
In each ambitious tyrant's heart.  
  
And in the sacred word we read,  
'Twas Env hurried on the deed  
Of wicked Cain; it gave the blow  
Which made the blood of Abel flow.  
  
And now within the present age,  
We often see the deadly rage;  
Foul fiend of peace, never at rest,  
A rankling thorn within the breast.  
  
They power may I never feel,  
And vainly strive it to conceal;  
Of no ungen'rous wish possess'd,  
Ever to disturb my peaceful breast.  
  
FORRESTINA.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The sun is set, his daily course is run,  
The moon majestic, o'er us rises high;  
The shining stars come twinkling one by one,  
And with their lustre cheer the evening sky.

How sweet a time for contemplation this,  
When every object round is silent, still;  
Here in the mind we form whole years of bliss,  
Nor scarcely dream of one intrusive ill.

Our wild imaginations lead us on  
To pleasing prospects, much to be admir'd;  
To a long life of happiness to come,  
And thus our fancy, by the prospect's fir'd.

Thus airy castles on the mind are rear'd,  
Too firmly rear'd (by fancy) e'er to fall;  
Too pleasing, too, e'er to be destroy'd,  
And too endearing, likewise, e'er to pall.

But when we wake from contemplation's charm,  
And the mind's eye is opened wide and clear,  
We learn, full well, that this is all a dream,  
And search for bliss in some far nobler sphere.

When Fancy fails to bring substantial bliss,  
And all illusive her schemes we find;  
Then to the Author of the universe,  
We look for solid comfort for the mind.

And when we contemplate the vast domain,  
Of all the blessings which we here enjoy;  
The pleasing thought then vibrates through  
each vein,

Of joys, supreme, which time cannot  
destroy.

M. Norway, 1828.

## VARIETY.

A lady wrote to her lover, begging him to lend her some money. She added, by way of postscript, "I am so ashamed of the request I have made in this letter, that I sent after the postman to get it back; but the servant could not overtake him."

### THE BAGPIPE.

Simeon Snipe, a young ploughman of the parish of Elderbury, by some means or other had possessed himself of a Scotch bagpipe. Being vastly prone to music, and somewhat smitten with the tender passion by reason of sundry charms belonging to Miss Laura Hitty Long who resided within three or four miles, master Simeon was continually putting at his uncouth instrument, or manufacturing ditties full of hearts and flames and darts and dreams. Love makes people both musical and poetical, and after a series of rehearsals the romantic Simeon resolved on serenading his mistress with a few specimens of his home made minstrelsy. There was also a piece of jealousy in his composition, excited by the fact that Miss Long had more than once been seen in company with the Doctor's son recently out of college. But this grand manœuvre was to settle the question—if the pipe and the poetry failed to reach the affection of his charmer—why, the pursuit was forthwith to be abandoned.

On the night appointed for this important experiment, Simeon's mama combed out his brazen tresses, put a patch under his left eye that was rather given to wandering from the common line of vision, fortified his chin with a new pulicat, smoothed the folds of his gingham coat, brushed his felt hat, and packed him off with the bagpipe in his hand and the rhymes in his noddle. It was utterly dark before the forlorn bard reached a spot whence he could perceive the rays of Miss Laura's tall candle, streaming forth from the casement.—Now the damsel was peculiarly attractive on many accounts—she was nearly four feet in height—her hair and eyes were perfectly matched, being of a beautiful grey—and withal she was a whole year younger than Simeon's mother. Never yet had she deigned to open her lips in the lover's presence—it she had, there would have appeared in the prospect an elegant pair of coral gums, pegged here and there with a tooth, standing like chimneys after a conflagration. But the powers of imagination are wonderful,—especially in minds attuned to love and harmony. No sketch of romance or Oriental tale, could present more vivid pictures of perfection, than were realized by the glowing fancy of master Snipe, in relation to the fascinating fair one. Drawing near the magnet of his soul, he pos-

ed himself upon the roof of a deserted piggery, adjusted his pipe, rubbed a tear from his cheek bone, coughed clandestinely three times, and gave vent to his inexpressible sensation thus:

O thou cruel maiden fair,  
Can't you hear my dismal song?  
'Tis a dreadful heavy air,  
All for love of Hitty Long!  
(Bagpipe symphony.)

Now another tear I wipe;  
You can't see it Hitty Long!  
But the love of Simeon Snipe,  
As garlic-soup is —

*Pshaw!* croaked a hoarse voice in the bard's immediate vicinity—whereat the melody ceased. In a moment Miss Laura's door flew open, and the lady appeared, armed like an Egyptian necromancer, with a wand, in the shape of a broomstick. "Out, you saucy toad!" screamed the delicate Miss Laura.

"It wasn't a toad," dolefully responded the minstrel. "Then I'll soon mend your manners," quoth the charming sylph, bolting towards the horror stricken lover with all the amiable fury of a tigress, wielding the weapon as a farmer swings the flail, and belaboring poor Simeon's retreating limbs without any sort of consideration. Never was the flame of pure affection more completely quenched! Master Snipe, from that "blessed moment," as he termed it, renounced matrimony, music and metre. His broken bagpipe hangs upon a birch tree in his mother's garden—a dried toad, stands upon the chimney-piece, its mouth stuffed with a copy of the fatal verses—Simeon remains an inexorable bachelor, even unto this day—and throughout the swamps in Miss Laura's neighborhood, the frogs perform their nightly chants and the toads their daily gambols, without hindrance or molestation.—*Bulletin.*

**LINCOLN & EDMANDS,**  
59 WASHINGTON-STREET, BOSTON,  
Publish and keep for sale the following Valuable  
SCHOOL BOOKS.

READERS FOR YOUNG CLASSES.

**T**HE Child's Assistant in the Art of Reading, consisting of easy lessons adapted to young children, and designed as a medium between the Spelling Book and larger Reading Books. By Samuel Temple, A. M. Author of "Practical Arithmetic." Price 50 cts. a bottle. Norway, Jan. 1st, 1828.

**TIMBER LANDS.**

**A**GREEABLY to the provisions of the Resolve of the State of Maine, making appropriations for Public Buildings for the use of the State, the following TOWNSHIPS and parts of Townships of Land will be sold by Public Auction to the highest bidder, subject to the reservation of 1000 acres in each Township for the future appropriation of the Legislature to the use of such town, to wit:

Township No. 2, in the 2d range of Townships north of the Bingham Kennebec Purchase and west of Moosehead Lake, 22,990 acres.

Township A in 13th range of Townships west of the Monument, 23,040 acres.

Township No. 2, in 13th range, do, 23,040 acres.

Township A in 14th range of Townships, 19,164 acres.

According to the survey and plan made by Jos. Norris.

The west half of Township No. 2, 3d range west of the Monument, 11,169 acres.

The north half of Township No. 1, 6th range, 11,482 acres.

Township No. 3, in 7th range, do, 23,252 acres.

According to Norris & M'Millan's plan, Township No. 5, in 4th range of Townships west of the Monument, 23,040 acres.

Township No. 6, in 7th range, do, 23,040 acres.

According to Joseph & J. C. Norris's plan, Township No. 1, in 11th range of Townships west of the Monument, 23,040 acres.

Township B in same range, do, 26,738 acres.

According to Joseph Norris's plan.

These Townships are represented as possessing valuable Pine Timber and are worthy the attention of all who wish to secure to themselves valuable lots of pine timber and land capable of sustaining a dense population after the timber shall have been taken off.

The terms of payment are one-fifth cash at the time of sale, the residue to be secured by the Note of the purchaser with two or more satisfactory securities, payable in four equal annual payments with interest annually.

The four Townships first herein named will be sold at Palmer's Hotel, opposite the Court-House in Augusta, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M., and the remaining Townships and parts of Townships, at Clark's Hotel in Bangor, on MONDAY, the 14th day of July next, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JAMES IRISH, Land Agent, Portland, February 12, 1828. 2mds

**JOHNSON'S AMERICAN ANODYNE LINIMENT,**

OR,

**LAUREL OPODEADOC.**

**SUPERIOR** in strength and medical virtues to any of the kind ever offered to the public. It is used with the most happy effects for Rheumatism, for strains, bruises and swellings. For asthma, for hard, dry spasmodic coughs, and for hooping cough; for pains and soreness in the stomach and sides; for pain and itching in the ear, &c. &c.

It is a certain remedy for sore lips, toothache and CHILBLAINS.

It is sold wholesale and retail by the Proprietor at Sullivan—Glazier, & Co. Hallowell—George Coe, Portland—S. Farnsworth, Esq. Bridgton—ASA BARTON, Norway.

A liberal discount made to wholesale dealers.

\* \* \* In consequence of the unprecedented demand for this Opodeadoc, the price has been reduced to 37 1/2 cents each.

March 3, 1828. 2mds

**NOTICE.**

**ALL** persons indebted to the OXFORD

BOOKSTORE for Books or Stationary, are

requested to make immediate payment.

ASA BARTON, Agent.

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